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JAN 28 2008

Due Date: January 26, 2008

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of:)
)
Inventor: David W. Kelleher) Examiner: Khawar Iqbal
)
Serial #: 09/689,245) Group Art Unit: 2617
)
Filed: October 11, 2000) Appeal No.: _____
)
Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR)
CELLULAR INSTANT MESSAGING)

BRIEF OF APPELLANTS

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In accordance with 37 CFR §41.37, Appellants hereby submit the Appellants' Brief on Appeal from the rejection in the above-identified application, as set forth in the Office Action dated August 24, 2007.

Appellants note that the amount of \$500.00 was previously charged when the original Appeal Brief was filed on May 29, 2007. Accordingly, on the increase in fees is due at this time. Thus, Appellants authorize the charge of \$10 for such a difference to Deposit Account No. 50-0494 of Gates & Cooper LLP. Also, please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-0494.

01/30/2008 FHETEK11 00000053 500494 09689245

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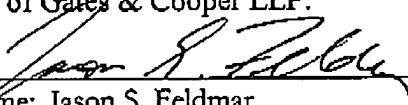
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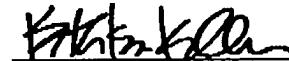
Title of Document Transmitted:	TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENTS (2) AND BRIEF OF APPELLANTS
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Group Art Unit:	2617
Title:	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CELLULAR INSTANT MESSAGING
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Applicant: David W. Kelleher Examiner: Khawar Iqbal
 Serial No.: 09/689,245 Group Art Unit: 2617
 Filed: October 11, 2000 Docket: G&C 139.142-US-U1
 Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CELLULAR INSTANT MESSAGING

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Dear Sir:

We are transmitting herewith the attached:

- Transmittal sheet, in duplicate, containing a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8.
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PAGE 3/34 * RCVD AT 1/28/2008 7:15:02 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-5/46 * DNI:2738300 * CSID:+13106418798 * DURATION (mm:ss):04-18

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Cellco Partnership, the assignee of the present application.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences for the above-referenced patent application.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3, 5-11, 13, 15, 17, 19-25, 27, 29, 31, 33-39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, and 61-66 are pending in the application and stand rejected.

Claims 2, 4, 12, 14, 16, 18, 26, 28, 30, 32, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54-60 have been cancelled.

The rejection of claims 1, 3-11, 13, 15, 17, 19-25, 27, 29, 31, 33-39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, and 61-66 are being appealed herein.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendments have been entered subsequent to the Office Action which is being appealed herein.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The independent claim limitations and support in the specification are set forth in the following table.

Claim Limitation	Support in Specification
1. A method for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:	Page 2, lines 11-12
(a) receiving, in a cellular phone's home cellular network, a telemetry message from a foreign cellular network, wherein:	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, lines 5-10; Page 9, lines 5-14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
(i) the telemetry message	Page 7, lines 9-11; Page 8, line 10-page 9, line 14;

was originally transmitted from a first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network;	FIG. 2, steps 202-204
(i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and	Page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
(ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message that is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature;	Page 7, lines 5-7; Page 8, line 9-page 9, line 4; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.
(b) in response to the home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, storing information regarding the first cellular phone in an instant messaging database, wherein the information comprises a buddy list; and	Page 9, lines 10-18; Page 11, lines 4-10; FIG. 2, step 206.
(c) transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.	Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.
11. A method for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:	Page 2, lines 11-12
(a) transmitting, from a first cellular phone to a foreign cellular network, a telemetry message, wherein:	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
(i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and	Page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.

<p>(ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network; and</p>	<p>Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.</p>
<p>(b) receiving a browser alert, on the first cellular phone, indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.</p>	<p>Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.</p>
<p>15. A system for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:</p>	<p>Page 2, lines 11-12</p>
<p>(a) an instant messaging database configured to maintain information regarding a first cellular phone, wherein the information comprises a buddy list;</p>	<p>Page 9, lines 10-18; Page 11, lines 4-10; FIG. 2, step 206.</p>
<p>(b) a home cellular network;</p>	<p>FIG. 1, 104; Page 6, lines 7-14</p>
<p>(c) a foreign cellular network; and</p>	<p>FIG. 1, 104; Page 6, line 7-page 7, line 2.</p>
<p>(d) a server, on the home cellular network, configured to:</p>	<p>Page 9, lines 15-18; FIG. 1.</p>
<p>(i) receive a telemetry message comprising a remote feature activation message from</p>	<p>Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, lines 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.</p>

<p>the foreign cellular network, wherein the telemetry message was originally transmitted from the first cellular phone, wherein the telemetry message indicates that the first cellular phone has been powered on, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature; and</p>	
<p>(ii) transmit, in response to home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.</p>	Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.
<p>25. A system for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising a first cellular phone configured to:</p>	Page 2, lines 11-12
<p>(a) transmit, to a foreign cellular network, a telemetry message, wherein:</p>	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
<p>(i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and</p>	Page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
<p>(ii) the telemetry message</p>	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14;

<p>comprises a remote feature activation message, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network;</p>	<p>FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.</p>
<p>(b) receive a browser alert indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.</p>	<p>Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.</p>
<p>29. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for enabling cellular instant messaging, the method comprising:</p>	<p>Page 2, lines 11-12; Page 18, lines 1-11;</p>
<p>(a) receiving, in a home cellular network, a telemetry message, from a foreign cellular network, wherein:</p>	<p>Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, lines 5-10; Page 9, lines 5-14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.</p>
<p>(i) the telemetry message was originally transmitted from a first cellular phone, to the foreign cellular network;</p>	<p>Page 7, lines 9-11; Page 8, line 10-page 9, line 14; FIG. 2, steps 202-204</p>
<p>(ii) the telemetry message</p>	<p>Page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps</p>

comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and	202-204.
(iii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature;	Page 7, lines 5-7; Page 8, line 9-page 9, line 4; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.
(b) in response to the home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, storing information regarding the first cellular phone in an instant messaging database, wherein the information comprises a buddy list; and	Page 9, lines 10-18; Page 11, lines 4-10; FIG. 2, step 206.
(c) the home cellular network transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.	Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.
39. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for enabling cellular instant messaging, the method comprising:	Page 2, lines 11-12; Page 20, lines 1-8.
(a) transmitting to a foreign cellular network, from a first cellular phone, a telemetry message, wherein:	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-204.
(i) the telemetry message	Page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps

comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and	202-204.
(ii) the telemetry messages comprises a remote feature activation message, wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network;	Page 7, lines 2-20; Page 8, line 5-page 9, line 14; FIG. 1; FIG. 2, steps 202-206.
(b) receiving a browser alert, on the first cellular phone, indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.	Page 9, lines 5-14; Page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212.

Briefly, Appellants' invention, as recited in independent claims 1, 11, 15, 25, 29, and 39, is generally directed to an invention that enables cellular phone instant messaging (see page 2, lines 11-12). The different independent claims provide for different formats (method [claims 1 and 11], system [claims 15 and 25], and article of manufacture [claims 29 and 39]) from a server/cell network perspective (claims 1, 15, and 29) and a cell phone perspective (claims 11, 25, and 39). The independent claims provide for a telemetry message that is in the form of a remote feature activation message (see page 7, lines 5-7 and page 8, line 9-page 9, line 4). In addition, the telemetry message comprises an indication that the cellular phone has been powered on (see page 7, lines 7-9 and 12-20). The remote feature activation message is transmitted from the cellular phone to a foreign cellular network (see page 7, lines 9-11; page 8, line 10-page 9, line 14; FIG. 2, step 802).

The claims further provide for a specific set of steps wherein the telemetry message is transmitted from the cellular phone to a foreign cellular network to a home cellular network (see

page 8, line 10-page 9, line 14; FIG. 2). Further, remote feature activation messages are specific types of messages (see page 8, line 10-page 9, line 4). The specific types/forms of remote feature activation messages are also specifically claimed limitations for the independent claims. In this regard, the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature (see page 8, lines 10-20; FIG. 2). As a result, the foreign cellular network forwards the message to the phone's home cellular network (see page 8, lines 16-20; FIG. 2). Further, instead of activating/deactivating a feature, the message is used to store information (e.g., a buddy list) regarding the cellular phone in an instant messaging database (see FIG. 2, step 206) transmitting a browser alert to buddies in the buddy list (see page 9, lines 5-14; page 10, lines 5-17; FIG. 2, steps 208-212). Thus, the cellular network enables the instant messaging by interpreting the telemetry message as a remote feature activation message. In this regard, rather than using the telemetry message to activate a feature, the message is used for an entirely different purpose – merely to indicate availability on a network.

In addition, dependent claims 61-66 provide for utilizing a second telemetry message that comprises the standard registration message that a cellular phone forwards to a foreign cellular network prior to being able to place or make any phone calls (see page 7, lines 12-20; FIG. 2).

Additional dependent claims set forth limitations regarding the telemetry message including that the message may be data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message (see page 9, lines 10-12; FIG. 2). As described in the specification at page 8, lines 10-15, such a message may be in the form of a fictitious area code preceded by the star character (*). The message is interpreted by the cellular network as identifying a roaming cellular phone that desires to activate/deactivate a feature (e.g., call forwarding, call waiting, etc.) (see page 8, lines 15-16; FIG. 2). Accordingly, the message is transmitted to the cellular phone's home cellular network (see page 8, lines 16-20; FIG. 2). The home cellular network interprets the message as being available on a cellular network for purposes of instant messaging. Thus, the remote feature activation message for use in instant messaging is handled by the foreign cellular network similar to standard remote feature activation messages. Yet the remote feature activation of the present invention enables cellular instant messaging.

In view of the above, Appellants note that a significant advantage of the present invention that is set forth in the claims is the use of the remote feature activation message to enable the

cellular instant messaging. In this regard, in response to the receipt of the remote feature activation message (as part of the telemetry message), information for instant messaging is stored in a database and used to transmit information to buddies in a instant messaging buddy list. The unique ability to use remote feature activation messages to enable instant messaging is not even remotely disclosed in any of the cited references.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1, 3-11, 13, 15, 17, 19-25, 27, 29, 31, 33-37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, and 61-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being rendered obvious by U.S. Publication No. 2002/0173306 to Adamany et al. (Adamany) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,301,609 to Aravamudan et al. (Aravamudan).

All of the above rejections are being appealed herein.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1, 3-11, 13, 15, 17, 19-25, 27, 29, 31, 33-39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, and 61-66 – Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being rendered obvious by U.S. Publication No. 2002/0173306 to Adamany et al. (Adamany) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,301,609 to Aravamudan et al. (Aravamudan).

1. Independent claims 1, 15, and 29

Appellants first note that in response to the previously submitted Appeal Brief, prosecution was reopened in the form of the Office Action mailed on August 24, 2007 (which this Appeal arises from). However, rather than citing new references or entering new grounds of rejection, the Office Action merely cites new portions of the same references previously cited. Accordingly, Appellants are appealing such rejections for one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest using a remote feature activation message to initiate or utilize an instant messaging system, or as part of an instant messaging system; and
- (2) Neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest a remote feature activation message sent by a cellular phone that is interpreted by a cellular network as a roaming

phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, which is used to store information utilized in an instant messaging application; and

(3) Neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest a remote feature activation message that indicates that a cellular phone has been powered on.

There are two steps of the present claims that are particularly useful in determining whether the cited art renders the claim obvious. The two claim elements are:

- (i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and
- (ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message that is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature;

As can be seen, the telemetry message is an indication that the phone has been powered on and is a remote feature activation message that is interpreted by the foreign network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature.

In rejecting the power on element, the Office Action relies on paragraph 34 of Adamany which provides:

[0034] FIG. 1 also illustrates a visited system 14 including a wireless unit 20 that is roaming or visiting in the visited system 14. When the wireless unit 20 is turned on, typically it provides registration information to a base station 22 serving the cell of the visiting system wherein the wireless unit 20 is roaming. The registration information typically includes the mobile identification number (MIN) for the wireless unit 20. The base station 22 generally provides the registration information to a mobile switching center (MSC-V) 24.

For the interpretation as a remote feature activation message, the Office Action relies on paragraphs 51-52 which provide:

[0051] In block 60, the MSC-H 18 checks out the new message with respect to the wireless unit 20 by checking whether the wireless unit 20 is valid. If the wireless unit 20 is invalid, then in block 62, the MSC-H 18 creates a response to the new message including a denial of roaming. On the other hand, if the wireless unit 20 is valid, then in block 64, the MSC-H 18 creates a response to the new message including allowance of roaming. Generally, the response includes the point code of the MSC-H 18 as

the originating point code and the point code of the international gateway 10 as the destination point code. The response generally is a RegistrationNotificationReturn message.

[0052] The following table II provides result parameters relating to an exemplary response:

TABLE II

SystemMyTypeCode	Vendor of the MSC-H
AuthorizationDenied	If set, the international gateway will log this transaction as a fraud detection by the MSC-H
AuthorizationPeriod	3 = Validation and profile
OriginatingIndicator	Will be overridden by international gateway
Digits	Destination
TerminationRestrictionCode	Will be overridden by international gateway
CallingFeatureIndicator	Feature mark
Digits	Carrier Id Code

As can be seen, paragraph 34 merely describes that when a unit is turned on, registration information is provided to a base station which in turn provides the registration information to a mobile switching center.

Paragraphs 51-52 merely describe the actions taken a mobile switching unit of a home unit (MSC-H)18 unit subsequent to receiving a new message (see FIG. 2). In this regard, the MSC-H checks whether the wireless unit is valid and either accepts or denies roaming. Of particular note is that the "new message" received and processed in paragraphs 51-52 is not a power on. Paragraph 43 describes the "new registration message":

[0043] With respect to the analysis of the information in the message, the international gateway 10 may consult a table 32 for information with respect to the further routing of the message. In consulting the table 32, the MSC-V 24 may find an entry 34 in the table 32 for the MIN of the wireless unit 20. The entry 34 may provide the international gateway 10 with an association between the MIN for the wireless unit 20 and a point code for the MSC-H 18 in the home system 12 of the wireless unit 20. Based on this association between the MIN for the wireless unit and the point code for MSC-H 18, the international gateway 10 creates a new registration message. The new message typically is another Registration Notification (REGNOT) message. The new registration message includes the point code for MSC-H 18 as a destination point code so as to route the new message to the MSC-H 18. As an alternative to the use of the table 32, the information for use of the point code for the MSC-H 18 may be obtained in other manners, such as from other tables, from the information in the REGNOT message, or otherwise so that the new message is routed to the MSC-H 18 of the roamer.

Accordingly, the message of paragraphs 51-52 is not the same power on message processed in paragraph 34. Instead, it is a new different message that is created by an international gateway.

Thus, as can be clearly seen from the above paragraphs and the remainder of Adamany, Adamany merely describes the standard use and registration of a roaming phone in a foreign network. Such a teaching is not even remotely similar to that used and claimed in the present

invention. In the present invention, rather than the power on merely sending the standard registration message (as in Adamany), the power on of the phone is processed as a remote feature activation message. Since it appears as a remote feature activation message, the foreign network merely forwards it to the home network which then uses the message to establish instant messaging (i.e., by storing information in an instant messaging database, using a buddy list, and transmitting a browser alert to a buddy identified in the buddy list). In addition, Appellants note that the standard registration message may also be transmitted (as set forth in dependent claims 61-66 and described in further detail below).

Again, Adamany merely describes the standard roaming cellular phone functionality. What is different about the present invention is the use of such information that appears as a remote feature activation message but is actually used to establish instant messaging.

The Action attempts to combine Adamany with Aravamudan stating that Aravamudan teaches the transmission of a browser alert to relevant buddies identified in the buddy list. Appellants submit that not only is there a complete failure of any showing of a motivation to combine, but even if the two references were combined, the present invention would not result

Aravamudan merely describes a unified messaging solution and services platform that utilizes the features and capabilities associated with instant messaging to locate a registered user, query the user for a proposed message disposition, and coordinate services among a plurality of communication devices, modes, and channels. A user proxy is registered to the user as a personal communication services platform. The user is able to define various rules for responding to received data and communications, the rules stored within a rules database servicing the communication services platform. Instant messaging is used for communications between the user and the communication services platform's user proxy (see Abstract).

However, as admitted in the prior Office Actions, Aravamudan fails to teach the interpretation of the remote feature activation message as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature. In addition, as described above, there is no teaching of the unusual and unique use and combination of the remote feature activation message in an instant messaging context (as claimed).

Appellants note that it is the combination of the elements of the invention that contribute to the unique and nonobvious nature of the invention. In this regard, none of the cited prior art has even remotely considered using a remote feature activation message to act in a manner out of the standard use. More specifically, none of the cited prior art has described, considered, or suggested the use of a remote feature activation message that is used so that the message is forwarded to a home cellular network where it is interpreted and used to enable instant messaging. In this regard, the Office Action is combining the two references without any consideration of why or how the services would work together.

The motivation provided in the Office Action is:

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Adamany et al by specifically adding transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list feature in order to enhance system performance to providing by utilizing the unique features and capabilities associated with existing and emerging instant messaging services and communication protocols to locate a registered user (see col. 2, lines 26-29).

However, Appellants note that such a motivation is illogical and lacks sufficient basis on its face. Further, regardless of whether one evaluates the motivation to combine under KSR or otherwise, there is still an insufficient motivation. In this regard, Adamany does not relate to instant messaging whatsoever nor does it describe the use of a remote feature activation message for anything other than the standard use. Further, since Adamany does not relate to, describe nor remotely allude to instant messaging, there would be no need or desire to add a browser alert to the system of Adamany.

Further, since Adamany fails to teach the use of a remote feature activation message for anything other than the standard use, even if Adamany were combined with Aravamudan, the result would not be the claimed use of the remote feature activation message to enable instant messaging.

The above arguments were submitted in response to a prior final Office Action. In reply, the prior Advisory Action provided:

The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant's arguments filed 01-30-07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The examiner has thoroughly reviewed applicant's arguments but firmly believes that the cited references reasonably and properly meet the claimed limitations. In regard to applicant's arguments against Adamany et al and Aravamudan et al, Adamany et al teaches, user as roamer runs on a cellular phone 20, registration messages are transmitted from the roamer cellular phone 20, roamer cellular phone 20 send a registration notification message containing the roamer

cellular phone's 20 MIN and ESN (see table 1) to register for the MSC-V 24 (visited system 14) to international gateway 10 to MSC-H 18 (home system). MSC-H 18 checks out the new message with respect to the roaming cellular phone 20 by checking whether the roaming cellular phone 20 is valid. If the roaming cellular phone 20 is invalid (deactivated a feature), the MSC-H 18 creates a response to the new message including a denial of roaming. On the other hand, if the roaming cellular phone 20 is valid, the MSC-H 18 creates a response to the new message including allowance (calling features)(activated a feature) of roaming. Generally, the response includes the point code of the MSC-H 18 as the originating point code and the point code of the international gateway 10 as the destination point code. The response generally is a Registration Notification Return message. Aravamudan et al teaches the home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, storing information regarding the first cellular phone in an instant messaging database, wherein the information comprises a list and transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list. Aravamudan et al also discloses using features and capabilities associated with instant messaging to locate a registered user, query the user for a proposed message disposition, and coordinate services among a plurality of communication devices, modes, and channels. A user proxy is registered to the user as a personal communication services platform. The user is able to define various rules for responding to received data and communications. The rules are stored within a rules database servicing the communication services platform. Instant messaging is used for communications between the user and the communication services platform's user proxy (col. 5, line 1-30, col. 7 lines 1-40, col. 8, lines 35-45, col. 8, line 60-col. 9, line 25, col. 10, lines 1-15). The applicant argues on page 15, lines 7-20 that "Applicant traverses the above rejections for one or more of the following reasons: (1) Neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest using a remote feature activation message to initiate or utilize an instant messaging system, or as part of an instant messaging system; (2) Neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest a remote feature activation message sent by a cellular phone that is interpreted by a cellular network as a roaming phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, which is used to store information utilized in an instant messaging application; ." Examiner agrees with this argument. However, the applicant didn't claim..

Appellants disagree with and traverse the above assertions. The Advisory Action begins with a statement regarding Adamany's teaching of the standard use of registration messages. As stated above, such a standard use is not what the current invention claims. Instead, the remote feature activation message is "interpreted" by a foreign network as a roaming phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature but the system uses the message to enable instant messaging. Such a use is wholly outside of the scope of Adamany. The Advisory Action discusses how a roaming phone can be denied roaming capabilities. Again, such a denial serves to actually teach away from the present invention since if service is denied, there would be no instant messaging.

The Advisory Action then leaps over to Aravamudan and describes the storing of the message in an instant messaging database. Again, as stated above, there is no nexus or logical reason for combining Adamany with Aravamudan. Further, even if combined, the present invention would not result. In this regard, only through impermissible hindsight would the present invention result.

Lastly, the Advisory Action restates Appellant's prior arguments but asserts that Appellants

failed to claim such limitations. Appellants respectfully disagree and traverse such an assertion. Appellants' first argument asserted that neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose, or suggest using a remote feature activation message to initiate or utilize an instant messaging system, or as part of an instant messaging system. All of the independent claims explicitly provide for the use of a remote feature activation message (see e.g., claim 1(a)(iii), claim 11(a)(ii), claim 15(d)(i), claim 25(a)(ii), claim 29(a)(iii), claim 39(a)(ii)). In addition, all of the claims explicitly recite a transmission to buddies in a buddy list (which is clearly part of an instant messaging system (see e.g., claim 1(c), claim 11(b), 15(d)(ii), 25(b), 29(b) and (c), 39(b))). In addition, some of the independent claims explicitly recite the storage in an instant messaging database (see e.g., claim 1(b), 15(a), 29(b)). Thus, Appellants submit the first argument is clearly set forth in explicit claim limitations.

The second argument was that neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest a remote feature activation message sent by a cellular phone that is interpreted by a cellular network as a roaming phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, which is used to store information utilized in an instant messaging application. Appellants again refer to the explicit claim limitations in claims 1(b), 15(a), and 29(b) which provide for an instant messaging database and the storage of information in such a database. Thus, contrary to the Examiner's assertions, such limitations are explicitly claimed.

The third argument provides that neither Adamany nor Aravamudan teach, disclose or suggest a remote feature activation message that indicates that a cellular phone has been powered on. All of the independent claims explicitly provide for such a limitation (see e.g., claim 1(a)(i), claim 11(a)(i), claim 15(d)(i), claim 25(a)(i), claim 29(a)(ii), and claim 39(a)(i)). Thus, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, such limitations are explicitly claimed.

In view of the above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections. In addition, Appellants note that the dependent claims provide further limitations that clearly serve to distinguish both the independent and dependent claims as set forth in detail below.

2. Independent Claims 11, 25, and 39

These independent claims contain the same limitations as independent claims 1, 15, and 29 but for the instant messaging database limitations. Accordingly, Appellants reassert and refer the

board to the arguments set forth above but for the argument based on the instant messaging database limitation. For these reasons, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections.

3. Dependent Claims 3, 13, 17, 27, 31, and 41 are Not Separately Argued

4. Dependent Claims 5, 19, and 33

These dependent claims provide that the instant messaging database is maintained by an instant messaging partner. Such an instant messaging partner is described on page 9, lines 5-14 wherein examples of such partners include America OnLine, MSN, or Yahoo. Accordingly, such an instant messaging partner is an online network provider. Nowhere in Aravamudan is such an instant messaging partner described or suggested. Instead, the text of Aravamudan merely describes an entity that controls a communication services platform (CSP) (see col. 4, lines 30-53) and a services executive 164 (see col. 5, line 52-col. 6, line 31) which is not even remotely related to an instant messaging partner as claimed, as set forth in the specification, or as understood in the art.

5. Dependent Claims 6, 20, and 34 Are Not Separately Argued

6. Dependent Claims 7, 21, and 35

These dependent claims provide that the relevant buddies that receive the browser alert are cellular phones that have the first cellular phone on the buddy list. In rejecting these claims, the Office Action merely refers to the claim number among a group of claims (i.e., claims 5-7, 19-21, 33-35 [see page 14 of the Office Action]) and fails to even refer to the text of this claim. Instead, the Action merely recites the claim limitations for claim 5. Without even addressing the claim limitations whatsoever, the Office Action has completely and entirely failed to establish a prima facie case of nonobviousness.

Nonetheless, in a prior Action (i.e., prior to the reopening of prosecution in response to the prior Appeal Brief), the Office Action relied on Aravamudan col. 4, lines 30-45, col. 6, lines 10-65, and claim 1. However, such text does not even remotely describe cellular phones that have another cellular phone on their buddy list.

Again, this invention is explicitly directed towards utilizing instant messaging across a cellular network. These dependent claims provide specific details regarding such capabilities. The cited references completely fail to even remotely describe or allude to such explicitly claimed limitations. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections.

7. Dependent Claims 8, 22, and 36 Are Not Separately Argued

8. Dependent Claims 9, 23, and 37 Are Not Separately Argued

9. Dependent Claims 10, 24, and 38 Are Not Separately Argued

10. Dependent Claims 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and 53

These dependent claims provide that the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message. In rejecting these claims, the Office Action merely cites Aravamudan col. 6, lines 10-65. However, nowhere in such text is there even a remote suggestion, explicit or implicit, of the dialed digits field of a message. Such text completely fails to discuss or describe such a capability or feature. In addition, an electronic search of Aravamudan for the term "dial" provides no results. Further, separate electronic searches for the terms "digit" and "field" provide no relevant results.

In addition, the Office Action relies on Adamany, paragraphs 7, 10, 75, and 78.

Paragraph 7 provides for receiving a communication on a wireless unit from a caller wherein the caller directs the communication to a mobile identification number (MIN) of the wireless unit. As can clearly be seen, such text does not even remotely allude to a remote feature activation message that is part of the dialed digits field of a message.

Paragraph 10 describes how to register a wireless unit in a visited system wherein a comparison is made between an identification of a wireless unit to determine if the wireless unit is valid. However, there is no teaching or description, explicit or implicit regarding a feature activation message that is encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

Paragraph 75 describes a table containing a MIN, ESN, user name, PIN, date, etc. Again,

such text does not allude to nor hint at a feature activation message that is data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message. Adamany's table is merely a table and not a message as claimed.

Paragraph 78 merely describes a gateway that stores information in a database including a system type code, a point code, a subsystem number, and a carrier identification code. Again, there is no teaching nor suggestion of a feature activation message encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

Again, the invention is directed towards instant messaging on a cellular network. Such capabilities are neither taught nor suggested by the cited references. These dependent claims provide detailed claim limitations that used in and enable such capabilities. Neither Aravamudan, Adamany, nor Godlewski teach such limitations because they are not concerned with such an environment or capabilities.

In view of the above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections.

11. Dependent Claims 61-66

These dependent claims provide for sending an additional second message for the registration of the cellular phone on a foreign network. Thus, as explicitly claimed, two separate messages are sent. Such separate messages serve to clearly differentiate the cited prior art. Further, the use of such a dependent claim illustrates that the power on message (recited in the independent claims) is not the standard message that is transmitted but is part of the instant messaging system that is enabled by the invention. Thus, such dependent claims further differentiate the present invention from the cited references. Again, rather than only the power-up message registration being transmitted (as in the independent claims), these dependent claims (in combination with the independent claims) provide that there are two messages that are transmitted – (1) the standard registration message, and (2) the remote feature activation message. Such a use of two messages establishes that the instant messaging is enabled through more than the mere standard registration message but requires a second remote feature activation message that may be transmitted at the time the first cellular phone has been powered on.

In rejecting claims 61-66, the Office Action merely relies on paragraphs 38-43, 50-57, 62, and 99 of Adamany. However, these paragraphs completely and entirely fail to teach, describe, or

remotely allude to the use of two messages. Instead, such paragraphs (and the remainder of Adamany) merely describe the single registration message that transmitted at the time of powerup. Consequently, Adamany cannot and does not teach the two separate messages that are set forth in both the dependent and independent claims (both of which may arise from the power on sequence).

Appellants note that the Office Action merely recites the use of the single registration message to teach both claim limitations (i.e., the first message recited in the independent claims and the registration message recited in these dependent claims). However, the claims set forth two independent messages that are transmitted. It is logically impossible for Adamany's single message to teach both messages as claimed (since the claims clearly recite two messages).

In addition, without teaching the two messages, the combination of the cited references cannot possibly teach or render the claimed invention obvious.

In view of the above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections.

C. Conclusion

In light of the above arguments, Appellants respectfully submit that the cited references do not anticipate nor render obvious the claimed invention. More specifically, Appellants' claims recite novel physical features which patentably distinguish over any and all references under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103. As a result, a decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reversing the Examiner and directing allowance of the pending claims in the subject application is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:
 - (a) receiving, in a cellular phone's home cellular network, a telemetry message from a foreign cellular network, wherein:
 - (i) the telemetry message was originally transmitted from a first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network;
 - (ii) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and
 - (iii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message that is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature;
 - (b) in response to the home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, storing information regarding the first cellular phone in an instant messaging database, wherein the information comprises a buddy list; and
 - (c) transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.
2. (CANCELLED)
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.
4. (CANCELLED)
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the instant messaging database is maintained by an instant messaging partner.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein the information further comprises a customer's profile for the first cellular phone.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise one or more cellular phones that have the first cellular phone on the buddy list.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise buddies on the first cellular phone's buddy list.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise computers connected to the Internet.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising utilizing a short message service to deliver text messages using the first cellular phone.

11. A method for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:

(a) transmitting, from a first cellular phone to a foreign cellular network, a telemetry message, wherein:

(i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and

(ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network; and

(b) receiving a browser alert, on the first cellular phone, indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.

12. (CANCELLED)

13. The method of claim 11 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.

14. (CANCELLED)
15. A system for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising:
 - (a) an instant messaging database configured to maintain information regarding a first cellular phone, wherein the information comprises a buddy list;
 - (b) a home cellular network;
 - (c) a foreign cellular network; and
 - (d) a server, on the home cellular network, configured to:
 - (i) receive a telemetry message comprising a remote feature activation message from the foreign cellular network, wherein the telemetry message was originally transmitted from the first cellular phone, wherin the telemetry message indicates that the first cellular phone has been powered on, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature; and
 - (ii) transmit, in response to home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.
16. (CANCELLED)
17. The system of claim 15 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.
18. (CANCELLED)
19. The system of claim 15 further comprising an instant messaging partner that is configured to maintain the instant messaging database.
20. The system of claim 15 wherein the information further comprises a customer's profile for the first cellular phone.
21. The system of claim 15 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise one or more cellular phones that have the first cellular phone on the buddy list.

22. The system of claim 15 wherin the one or more relevant buddies comprise buddies on the first cellular phone's buddy list.

23. The system of claim 15 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise computers connected to the Internet.

24. The system of claim 15 wherein the server is further configured to utilize a short message service to deliver text messages using the first cellular phone.

25. A system for enabling cellular instant messaging comprising a first cellular phone configured to:

- (a) transmit, to a foreign cellular network, a telemetry message, wherein:
 - (i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and
 - (ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network;
- (b) receive a browser alert indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.

26. (CANCELLED)

27. The system of claim 25 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.

28. (CANCELLED)

29. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for enabling cellular instant messaging, the method comprising:

(a) receiving, in a home cellular network, a telemetry message, from a foreign cellular network, wherein:

(i) the telemetry message was originally transmitted from a first cellular phone, to the foreign cellular network;

(ii) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and

(iii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message, and wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the foreign cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature;

(b) in response to the home cellular network receiving the telemetry message, storing information regarding the first cellular phone in an instant messaging database, wherein the information comprises a buddy list; and

(c) the home cellular network transmitting a browser alert to one or more relevant buddies identified in the buddy list.

30. (CANCELLED)

31. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.

32. (CANCELLED)

33. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the instant messaging database is maintained by an instant messaging partner.

34. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the information further comprises a customer's profile for the first cellular phone.

35. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise one or more cellular phones that have the first cellular phone on the buddy list.

36. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise buddies on the first cellular phone's buddy list.

37. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the one or more relevant buddies comprise computers connected to the Internet.

38. The article of manufacture of claim 29, the method further comprising utilizing a short message service to deliver text messages using the first cellular phone.

39. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for enabling cellular instant messaging, the method comprising:

(a) transmitting to a foreign cellular network, from a first cellular phone, a telemetry message, wherein:

(i) the telemetry message comprises an indication that the first cellular phone has been powered on; and

(ii) the telemetry message comprises a remote feature activation message, wherein the remote feature activation message is interpreted by the cellular network as a roaming cellular phone desiring to activate/deactivate a feature, and wherein the foreign cellular network forwards the telemetry message to the first cellular phone's home cellular network;

(b) receiving a browser alert, on the first cellular phone, indicating availability of buddies on a buddy list of the first cellular phone.

40. (CANCELLED)

41. The article of manufacture of claim 39 wherein the telemetry message further comprises a registration notification message.

42. (CANCELLED)

43. The method of claim 1 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

44. (CANCELLED)

45. The method of claim 11 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

46. (CANCELLED)

47. The system of claim 15 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

48. (CANCELLED)

49. The system of claim 25 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

50. (CANCELLED)

51. The article of manufacture of claim 29 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

52. (CANCELLED)

53. The article of manufacture of claim 39 wherein the remote feature activation message comprises data encoded in a dialed digits field of a message.

54.-60. (CANCELLED)

61. The method of claim 1 further comprising, receiving in the cellular phone's home cellular network, a second telemetry message from a foreign cellular network, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message originally transmitted from the first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network.

62. The method of claim 11 further comprising, transmitting, from the first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network, a second telemetry message, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message that will be forwarded by the foreign cellular network to the home cellular network.

63. The system of claim 15, wherein the server is further configured to receive, a second telemetry message from the foreign cellular network, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message originally transmitted from the first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network.

64. The system of claim 25, wherein the first cellular phone is further configured to transmit a second telemetry message to the foreign cellular network, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message that will be forwarded by the foreign cellular network to the home cellular network.

65. The article of manufacture of claim 29, wherein the method further comprises: receiving in the cellular phone's home cellular network, a second telemetry message from the foreign cellular network, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message originally transmitted from the first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network.

66. The article of manufacture of claim 39, wherein the method further comprises transmitting, from the first cellular phone to the foreign cellular network, a second telemetry message, wherein the second telemetry message comprises a standard registration message that will be forwarded by the foreign cellular network to the home cellular network.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.